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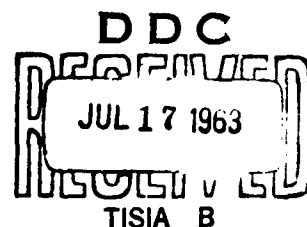
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USAFE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

**ZOONOTIC DISEASES ADAPTED FOR USE
DURING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**

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USAFE EPIDEMIOLOGICAL CONSULTANT

This publication is prepared and disseminated for the specific purpose of providing epidemiological information within the general scope of the USAF Aerospace Medicine Program (AFM 161-2, dated 10 October 1962).

The USAF Epidemiological Services are concerned with the relationships of various factors and conditions which contribute to injuries and to the frequency and distribution of all illness among Air Force personnel (AFR 161-12, dated 25 September 1962).

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ABSTRACT

This publication is composed of two major parts--an expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases and a definitive check list adapted for field survey use. In addition, there is a section which divides the diseases into those of major public health significance and those of minor public health significance.

This publication was prepared by Captain Donald R. Bridgewater, USAF, VC, of the USAFE Epidemiological Flight (TUSLOG Detachment 36).

This publication has been reviewed and approved.



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ZOONOTIC DISEASES ADAPTED FOR USE DURING EPIDEMIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This publication has been prepared to give the reader a reference list of certain zoonotic diseases of medical importance.

This publication is composed of two major parts--an expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases and a definitive check list adapted for field survey use. In addition, there is a section which divides the diseases into those of major public health significance and those of minor public health significance.

The expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases entitled, "A SUMMARY OF SOME ZOONOTIC DISEASES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE," was prepared as an aid to enlisted medical service technicians as an adjunct to the definitive check list so that they could familiarize themselves with each disease. This proved to be very helpful not only for the enlisted medical service technician, but also for the veterinarian and physician during the collection of zoonotic data.

The definitive check list published by the U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare was modified by retitling it, "DISEASES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN OR COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES, ALSO PREVAILING DISEASES IN TURKEY," and translating the names of the diseases into Turkish and printing the list bilingually. The list was then used by the veterinarian for gathering information from Turkish veterinarians on zoonotic diseases during epidemiological surveys in Turkey. Each Turkish veterinarian, when possible, gave the number of cases of each disease in his area. This information was placed on the check list under the heading, "Prevalence in Turkey."

The division of the diseases into those of major and minor public health significance was prepared only as a quick guide for categorizing the diseases into their public health significance.

Utilization of the expanded reference list of zoonotic diseases, together with the definitive check list, also enabled the survey

personnel to recognize the diseases and to collect pathological and clinical specimens, in addition to the actual disease prevalence.

This publication should prove beneficial to medical personnel in other overseas areas where diseases transmissible from animal to man hold military importance.

Definitive details of the zoonoses were omitted intentionally since the clinical diagnosis and the clinical specimens collected require examination by qualified medical service officers. In addition, many of the arthropod-associated diseases of a zoonotic nature were intentionally left off the disease list since these are included within the scope of medical entomology in this organization.

PART I

A SUMMARY OF SOME ZONOTIC DISEASES OF MEDICAL IMPORTANCE

1. ACTINOMYCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Actinomyces bovis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Cows.
- (2) Horses.
- (3) Sheep.
- (4) Hogs.
- (5) Goats.
- (6) Dogs and Wild Animals.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Swelling, especially under the jaw in the bovine.

(2) May be exuding pus or granulomatous in nature.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Make a fresh wet smear of pus and any granules present, and observe for shiny "rosettes."

(2) Prepare smears and stain with Gram-stain. Examine for Gram positive, long slender filaments.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A chronic suppurative or granulomatous process most frequently localized in the jaw, thorax, or abdomen; rarely limited to skin and subcutaneous tissues.

(2) Characterized by firm induration, the granulomata spreading slowly to contiguous tissues and focally breaking down to form multiple draining sinuses which penetrate to the surface.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: No transfer to man from animal reported. (In doubt)

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

2. ANCYLOSTOMIASIS (CREEPING ERUPTION).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Ancylostoma braziliense

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

(2) Cats.

(3) Cows.

c. Signs in Animals: Dogs and cats have bloody diarrhea and lose weight.

- d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:** Fecal examination for ova.
- e. **Human Effects:**
 - (1) Causes dermatitis in man, especially in children.
 - (2) Larva migrate beneath the skin.
 - (3) They seldom if ever mature in man.
- f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:** Through unbroken skin.
- g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Year around, higher in summer months.

3. **ANTHRAX.**

- a. **Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:**

Bacillus anthracis

- b. **Common Animal Hosts:**

- (1) Cows.
- (2) Horses.
- (3) Sheep.
- (4) Goats.
- (5) Wild Animals.

- c. **Signs in Animals:**

- (1) Sudden death.
- (2) Blood exuding from nose, mouth, and anus.
- (3) No blood clotting.
- (4) No rigor mortis.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

- (1) Carefully draw a blood sample.
- (2) Make smear.
- (3) Find Gram positive rods in chains.
- (4) Culture on any simple media.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Skin type: An initial papule and vesicle at the site of inoculation develops into a black eschar, commonly followed by hard edematous swelling of deeper and adjacent tissues.

(2) Inhalation and gastrointestinal anthrax: Initial symptoms are mild and nonspecific, resembling common upper respiratory infections, but acute symptoms of respiratory distress and shock follow in 3 to 5 days with death commonly 7 to 25 hours thereafter.

(3) Sporadic cases occur among farmers and veterinarians in enzootic areas.

(4) Industrial anthrax more frequent in certain industries handling hair, wool, and hides.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: By contact - hair and hides.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher during spring and summer months.

4. ANIMAL ASCARIASIS or VISCERAL LARVAE MIGRANS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Strongyloides stercoralis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Dogs.

(2) Cats.

(3) Fox and related species.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Animal becomes thin and emaciated.

(2) Good appetite.

(3) Blood-streaked diarrhea.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Flotation of feces and find ova.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Dermatitis at points where larvae penetrate skin.

(2) Pneumonic signs when worms migrate through lungs.

(3) Abdominal symptoms when the adult females are in the mucosa of the intestine.

(4) Symptoms vary from mild to severe.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through skin, usually when barefooted.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in summer months.

5. BLASTOMYCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Blastomyces dermatitidis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

(2) Horses.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Characterized by pulmonary involvement and lesions resembling tuberculosis, the formation of cutaneous abscesses, and in some instances generalized infection with the formation of abscesses in various tissues.

(2) In the dog suppurative, granulomatous lesions are most commonly observed in the lungs and the skin.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Smear pus and find budding, thick-walled spherical bodies.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's glucose agar at 37° C.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An uncommon cutaneous or systemic disease.

(2) Same as for animals, otherwise.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Uncertain if occurs.

(2) There are no reports of transmission occurring among animals or from animals to man.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dry summer months.

6. BRUCELLOSIS.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:

(1) Brucella abortus

(2) Brucella suis

(3) Brucella melitensis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Goats.

(2) Cows.

(3) Hogs.

(4) Sheep.

(5) Horses.

(6) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Cattle, Goats, Swine, and Sheep: Abortion near end of pregnancy.

(2) Horses: Pus exuding from fistulas over withers area.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Blood sample and run Brucella agglutination test.

(2) Placenta-smear and Gram-stain: Gram negative rod.

e. Human Effects: A systemic infection with acute or insidious onset, characterized by continued, intermittent or irregular fever of variable duration, headache, weakness, profuse sweating, chills or chilliness, arthralgia, and generalized aching.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Through milk.

(2) By contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

7. CAT SCRATCH FEVER.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

- b. Common Animal Host: Cats.
- c. Signs in Animals: Cats that transmit it usually appear normal.
- d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None, animal appears normal.
- e. Human Effects:
 - (1) Benign infection with some cases having furuncles and lymph node enlargement.
 - (2) Fatal meningoencephalitis has occurred.
- f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:
 - (1) Cat scratch.
 - (2) Cat bite wound or puncture wound.
- g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

8. COCCIDIOIDOMYCOSIS.

- a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Coccidioides immitis

- b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Rodents.
- (2) Dogs.
- (3) Cows.
- (4) Sheep.
- (5) Some Fowl.

- c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Cattle: Usually not diagnosed while living. Enlarged lymph nodes present in the thorax of dead animal.

(2) Dogs: May appear thin and show signs of pneumonia.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Culture lesion on Sabouraud's agar at room temperature for 24 hours; see round, silver-grey, slightly raised colonies which gradually become white and filamentous.

(2) Smear pus and see large, spherical bodies with a thick double wall.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Primary infection: May be entirely asymptomatic or resemble an acute febrile influenzal illness with fever, chills, cough, and pleural pain.

(2) Coccidioidal granuloma: A progressive highly fatal granulomatous disease characterized by lung lesions and single or aggregated abscesses throughout the body, especially in subcutaneous tissues, skin, bone, peritoneum, testes, thyroid, and central nervous system.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Inhalation.

(2) Through wounds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dusty summer months.

9. CRYPTOCOCCOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Cryptococcus neoformans

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Wild Animals.

(2) Horses.

(3) Cows.

(4) Hogs.

(5) Dogs.

(6) Cats.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) General: The disease appears most often in the nasal passage or lungs in the form of granulomatous lesions and abscesses. Meningitis and generalized lesions have been observed.

(2) Dogs and Cats: Show respiratory trouble and central nervous incoordination.

(3) Cattle: Show a viscid, grey, mucoid secretion. Occasionally mastitis.

(4) Horses: Have nodules on the skin of the rear legs around the hock.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Smear pus and find budding, yeast-like, thick-walled spherical bodies.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's Dextrose agar at 37° C.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Chronic meningitis which is almost always fatal,

(2) Also produces an acnelike skin lesion, subcutaneous tumors, pulmonary lesions or generalized infection affecting various organs.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Uncertain.

(2) Presumably by inhalation of spore-laden dust.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, highest during hot, dry summer months.

10. DIPHYLLOBOTHRIASIS (FISH TAPEWORM).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Diphyllbothrium latum

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

(2) Cats.

(3) Wild Carnivores Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Dogs may have diarrhea and lose weight.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: See flat segments in the stool or in the matted hair around the anus.

e. Human Effects: The intestinal worm seldom produces any symptoms, although some individuals with massive infective develop severe anemia.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Eating infected fish.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

11. BALANTIDIASIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Balatidium coli

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Swine.

(2) Various animals have host specific species.

c. Signs in Animals: None.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.

e. Human Effects: These diseases all cause diarrhea of varying severity and sometimes ulceration.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Probably acquired from contamination of food or drink with pig droppings which contain the encysted organisms.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around in warm climates.

12. DYSENTERY (SHIGELLOSIS).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Shigella spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

(2) Monkeys.

c. Signs in Animals: None significant.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None significant.

e. Human Effects: A diarrhea that ranges from a mild infection with transient diarrhea to severe bloody diarrhea.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Food.

(2) Water.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Spring, summer, and early fall.

13. ECHINOCOCCOSIS (TINY DOG TAPEWORM).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Echinococcus granulosus

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Ruminants (Larva).

(2) Swine (Larva).

(3) Carnivores (Adult).

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Usually no clinical signs unless vital organs involved.

(2) Find large cysts usually involving the liver of Sheep, Goats, Cattle, and Horses.

(3) May see proglottids in feces.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) If cyst is found - suspect.

(2) Section and see scolex.

(3) Proglottids in feces of carnivores.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Hydatid cysts develop in various tissues due to the developing larvae of the tapeworm.

(2) Organ or area involved determines and dictates severity of symptoms.

(3) Liver and lungs are most frequently involved.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) By ingesting contaminated foods and water.

(2) By hand-to-mouth transfer of eggs through contact with objects soiled with dog feces containing eggs.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

14. ENCEPHALITIS ARTHROPOD BORNE AND VIRAL (EQUINE ENCEPHALOMYELITIS).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Common infection among wild and domestic birds.

(2) Horses and mules frequently develop the disease.

c. Signs in Animals: In the horse, there is at first high temperature accompanied by viremia, which is followed by typical signs of Encephalomyelitis. These include depression, sleepiness, pharyngeal paralysis, incoordination, paralysis of the lips and legs. Death may occur 3 to 8 days after onset.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Observation of signs and high temperature at first.

e. Human Effects: Headache, sweating, drowsiness, mental confusion, and paralysis are usually observed.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) The virus Erro equinus is eliminated in nasal secretions of infected horses and contact with such secretions may result in transmission of the virus.

(2) The disease is usually thought to be transmitted by blood-sucking arthropods in a majority of cases.

(a) Erro equinus has been isolated repeatedly from mosquitoes trapped in endemic areas.

(b) Species of mosquitoes of the genera Aedes, Anopheles, Culex, and Culiseta have yielded the virus.

(c) Ticks such as Dermanyssus andersoni and mites Dermanyssus americanus, Dermanyssus gallinae have yielded the virus.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Summer and early fall months.

15. FOOD POISONING AND INFECTIONS.

a. Staphylococcus.

(1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Staphylococcus aureus

(2) Common Animal Hosts:

(a) Domestic Animals.

(b) Wild Animals.

(c) Fowl.

(3) Signs in Animals:

(a) Horses: Seen in many infections and particularly in an infection of the spermatic cord after castration.

(b) In many suppurative processes.

(c) Mastitis.

(4) Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(a) Smear and stain with Gram-stain.

(b) Small, round, Gram positive cocci - usually arranged in grape-like clusters.

(5) Human Effects:

- (a) Acute gastroenteritis as food poisoning.
- (b) Generally suppurative lesions as infection.
- (6) Usual Method of Spread to Man:
 - (a) Contact.
 - (b) Orally.
- (7) Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.

b. Botulism

- (1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:
Clostridium botulinum
- (2) Common Animal Hosts: In the intestines of many animals.
- (3) Signs in Animals:
 - (a) Chickens: Weak, muscle incoordination, drooping at the head or "Limber Neck."
 - (b) Cattle, Horses, Swine, etc. rarely have it. Signs are, however, locomotor paralysis, difficulty in chewing, and general weakness.
- (4) Field Diagnosis in Animals:
 - (a) Inject a filtrate of the suspected material into a series of mice, some that have been injected with specific antitoxins and a same number that have not.
 - (b) Type of toxin present is known by the particular antitoxin which prevents death of a given mouse.
- (5) Human Effects:

(a) A highly fatal afebrile poisoning.

(b) Symptoms develop according to the amount of toxin ingested. (Very potent toxin, takes minute quantities to be fatal)

(c) Headache, weakness, constipation, oculomotor or other paralyzes, and absence of diarrhea.

(6) Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(a) Water.

(b) Canned food.

(7) Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

c. **Salmonella.**

(1) Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Salmonella spp.

(2) Common Animal Hosts:

(a) Cows.

(b) Hogs.

(c) Hens.

(d) Sheep.

(e) Rats.

(f) Dogs.

(g) Cats.

(3) Signs in Animals:

(a) Horses: Abortion and diarrhea.

(1) Have nodules on nasal septum that ulcerate and drain when they heal, leaving a star-shaped scar.

(2) Along the lymph tracts, particularly on the legs, nodules form that ulcerate.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Symptoms and signs. (Farcy-skin and Glanders-generalized)

(2) Can culture on glycerol agar from a nonulcerated lesion, good growth, first slimy and tan then mucoid and darker brown.

(3) Complement fixation test.

(4) Mallein Test.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Disease ranges from a severe generalized entity to inapparent infection.

(2) Skin infection or farcy is characterized by a nodule at the site of inoculation, a surrounding area of lymphangitis and swelling, a generalized papular and sometimes pustular eruption, and bronchopneumonia; highly fatal, often within 8 to 10 days.

(3) Primary infections of nasal mucosa tend to resemble chronic glanders of the horse, but are more often fatal, with ulcers of mucosa, regional lymphangitis and adenitis, and general dissemination of infection including skin lesions and joint manifestations.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

17. PSEUDO GLANDERS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Malleomyces pseudomallei

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Rabbits.
- (2) Guinea Pigs.

c. Signs in Animals: Similar to glanders in the horse, but it is more acute. In the septicemic form of the disease, the animals live only a few days. In the more chronic form, yellowish nodules are found in the nasal mucous membrane and in the lungs.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

- (1) Symptoms and signs.
- (2) Forms thick, opaque, cream-colored colonies on solid media.
- (3) Growth tends to become wrinkled on glycerin.
- (4) The organism produces a uniform turbidity and forms a pellicle on broth.
- (5) A heavy cream-colored growth forms on potato.

e. Human Effects: A fatal infection, characterized by a generalized distribution of nodules throughout the entire body with the greatest number in the lungs.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

18. HISTOPLASMOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Histoplasma capsulatum

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Dogs.

(2) Sheep.

(3) Cows.

(4) Hogs.

(5) Other Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Only of importance in dogs.

(1) Chronic cough.

(2) Dyspnea.

(3) Loss of weight.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Peripheral blood smears: Leucocytes have small oval intracellular bodies.

(2) Generalized lymphadenitis with splenitis.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Most infections are asymptomatic.

(2) A generalized mild illness is rare.

(3) General malaise, weakness, fever, chest pains, dry or productive cough.

f. Usual Method of Spread or Main Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.

19. LEPTOSPIROSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agents:

Leptospira spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Rodents.
- (2) Cows.
- (3) Dogs.
- (4) Fox .
- (5) Field Mice. .
- (6) Hogs.
- (7) Horses.
- (8) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Cattle:

- (a) Icterus.
- (b) Anemia.
- (c) May abort.
- (d) Mastitis.

(2) Swine:

- (a) Usually abort without any other signs.
- (b) May have icterus, tremors.

(3) Horses: Causes periodic ophthalmia.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

- (1) Microscopic examination of urine.
- (2) Hemagglutination test.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An acute systemic infection with meningeal signs in severe cases.

(2) Jaundice, renal insufficiency and hemolytic anemia appear in terminal cases.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Through skin abrasion.

(2) Close contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

20. LYMPHOCYTIC CHORIOMENINGITIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Mice.

(2) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals: Of primary importance in mice.

(1) Symptomless.

(2) Emaciation, dullness, tremors, and spasms of the legs, and death.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A disease of varying symptomatology ranging from influenza-like attacks to meningitis.

(2) Seldom fatal.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Food.

(2) Dust.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, presumably higher in the summer months.

21. MONILIASIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Candidia albicans or Monilia albicans

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Fowl.

(2) Young Animals.

c. Signs in Animals: Domestic Fowl - thickened mucosa and whitish circular ulcer formations usually in the crop, mouth, proventriculus and ventriculus.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Finding lesions.

(2) Culture on Sabouraud's Dextrose agar.

(a) Find mycelium and yeast-like spore at the end.

(b) Same on a deep agar stab.

e. Human Effects: Lesions are common to the mucous membranes, but may also appear on the skin.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

22. NOCARDIOSIS.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:.

(1) Nocardia farcinica.

(2) Nocardia caprae.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cows.

(2) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Dogs: Signs of pneumonia, lameness, enlarged abdomen, and fluctuating subcutaneous or salivary abscesses which may rupture.

(2) Cattle: Rarely have, but may see nodules that exude pus on the legs. Also causes mastitis.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals.

(1) Smear pus, dry and stain with Gram's.

(a) Gram positive.

(b) Filamentous branching organ (hyphae).

(c) Many strains are acid-fast (Ziehl-Neelsen stain).

(2) In addition, partially acid-fast branching hyphae may be noted.

(3) Can culture on blood and Sabouraud's Dextrose agar at 37° C.

(a) Sputum.

(b) From biopsy.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A chronic fungus infection, frequently initiated in the lungs, with hematogenous spread to produce peritonitis, meningitis, brain abscess, and other pyogenic lesions; highly fatal.

(2) A localized disabling condition of the foot is more common.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Direct contact with contaminated soil through minor traumatic wounds and abrasions.

(2) Pulmonary infections presumably occur through inhalation of organisms suspended in dust.

(3) Through milk harboring the organism.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around, higher in warm months.

23. PLAGUE.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Pasteurella pestis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Rats.

(2) Other Rodents.

c. Signs in Animals: A generalized, occasionally fatal disease of wild rodents and may be passed on to urban rodents.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Culture, Gram-stain, and find Gram negative bipolar staining rods.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A serious disease characterized by three clinical forms: Bubonic, Pneumonic, and Septicemic.

(2) Pneumonic and Septicemic are usually fatal.

(3) Bubonic is fatal in 25 to 50 percent of the cases.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Flea bite.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, but higher in the summer months.

24. PSITTACOSIS (ORNITHOSIS).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Miyagawavella psittacii or Miyagawavella ornithosis

b. Common Fowl Hosts:

(1) Parakeets.

(2) Parrots.

(3) Pigeons.

(4) Turkeys.

(5) Finches.

(6) Petrels.

(7) Domestic Fowl.

(8) Other Birds.

c. Signs in Fowls: A common generalized viremia of pigeons, psittacine birds, and some wild birds. Occasionally other pet birds are infected. The virus is widespread among domestic poultry, especially turkeys.

d. Field Diagnosis in Fowl:

(1) Complement fixation test.

(2) In the laboratory, isolation of the virus from sputum, blood, or post-mortem tissues is possible.

e. Human Effects: A pneumonitis of varying intensity. (Fever, headache, cough, etc.)

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Air-borne through contact with infected birds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

25. BEDSONIA INFECTION.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cats.

(2) Goats.

(3) Cattle.

(4) Sheep.

(5) Opossums.

(6) Squirrels.

c. Signs in Animals: Closely related viruses of Psittacosis group and produce pneumonitis in cats and goats, encephalitis in cattle, abortion in sheep, and less specific infections in opossums and squirrels.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: None.

e. Human Effects: Similar to Ornithosis.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Similar to Ornithosis.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Same as for Ornithosis.

26. Q-FEVER.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Coxiella burnetii or Rickettsia burnetii

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Bandicoots.
- (2) Rats.
- (3) Cows.
- (4) Sheep.
- (5) Goats.
- (6) Horses.
- (7) Dogs.

c. Signs in Animals: Asymptomatic; no clinical signs in cattle, e.g., they can secrete the organism in their milk.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

- (1) Capillary tube agglutination test.
- (2) Complement fixation test.

e. Human Effects:

- (1) A mild generalized disease characterized by sudden onset, headache, weakness; pneumonitis most common symptom.
- (2) Young people seldom have any complications.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

- (1) Milk.
- (2) Aerosol.

(3) Tick bite.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around; an occupational hazard.

27. RABIES.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent: (Virus)

b. Common Animal Hosts: All animals, wild and domestic.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Dogs and Cats:

(a) Furious Form:

1. Restless, nervous, vicious, snap and bite at objects.

2. Lower jaw hangs down and saliva drools.

(b) Dumb Form:

1. Paralysis of jaw.

2. Saliva drools.

(2) Horses: Bite at site where bitten by rabid animal, become excited and then have paralysis.

(3) Cattle: May have drooling, have rectal straining, knuckling at fetlock, and different tone to voice.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: If animal dies within 10 days after showing signs or is destroyed, recover the brain, smear and stain for Negri bodies, inoculate mice with brain tissue.

e. Human Effects: An invariably fatal acute encephalitis.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Bite from an infected animal.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, more prevalent in the summer months.

28. RICKETTSIAL POX.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Rickettsia akari

b. Common Animal Host: Mice.

c. Signs in Animals: None, asymptomatic.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Complement fixation test.

e. Human Effects: A mild to severe infection characterized by a varicelliform rash.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: From mouse to mouse and probably from mouse to man by rodent mite.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Sporadic, year around.

29. RINGWORM.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:

(1) Dermatitiz.

(2) Mikrosporium.

(3) Trikofiton.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cats.

(2) Dogs.

(3) Cows.

(4) Horses.

(5) Sheep.

c. **Signs in Animals:** See in all animals characterized by round areas where the hair has come out and there is a grey, crusty scab formed.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:**

(1) **Direct Microscopic Examination:**

(a) Scrape periphery at lesion site.

(b) Add drop of 10 percent KOH to material on slide.

(c) Heat gently. (Do not boil.)

(d) See round spores on or in hair shafts.

(2) See fluorescence with Woods Light on Microsporum.
(Only cats and dogs)

e. **Human Effects:**

(1) Disease affects hair causing it to fall out and leave bald areas.

(2) Occasionally suppurative lesions develop.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:** Contact.

g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Year around, higher when cold and moist.

30. SPOROTRICHOSIS.

a. **Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:**

Sporotrichichum schenki

b. **Common Animal Hosts:**

(1) Horses.

(2) Mules.

(3) Dogs.

(4) Cats.

(5) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals: Characterized by nodules and ulcers of the skin and sometimes internal organs.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Cultivation of the fungus; rarely through observation in direct smear ("cigar bodies").

e. Human Effects: A localized fungus infection of the skin which begins as a nodule and progresses to an ulcer. Lymphatics draining the area become firm and cordlike with nodules that soften and ulcerate. Disseminated forms also occur.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Contact through handling skin lesions.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

31. STREPTOCOCCUS (SORE THROAT).

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Streptococcus spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts (Domestic Animals):

(1) Cows.

(2) Goats.

(3) Sheep.

c. Signs in Animals: Mastitis.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Isolation of Gram positive oval to spheroid organisms (cocci) arranged in chains of various lengths.

(2) Hotis test: Five-tenths ml of 0.5 percent bromcresol purple is kept in closed sterile tubes. Nine point five ml of suspected milk is drawn aseptically into the tube and mixed gently. Observe immediately for color; purple is normal. Blue color indicates high pH. Incubate at 37° C. Color usually changes to yellow with golden-yellow flakes when streptococci are present. Rust-colored flakes indicate staphylococci.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Group A hemolytic streptococci cause a wide variety of diseases according to the portal of entry and tissue localization.

(2) Groups B, C, D, and E seldom produce disease in man.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through milk harboring the organism.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in late winter months and early spring months.

32. ERYSIPELAS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Calves.

(2) Sheep.

(3) Swine.

(4) Turkeys.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Calves: A nonsuppurative arthritis with ulceration of articular cartilages. Polyarthritis is manifested by lameness, recumbency, fluctuating joint capsules, and severe loss of condition.

(2) Sheep: Causes arthritis or laminitis in 2-3 month old lambs.

(3) Swine:

(a) Acute Form: Septicemia and death.

(b) Chronic Form: Become lame, may have "diamond" shaped purple lesions on skin that eventually slough out.

(4) Turkeys:

(a) Skin becomes cyanotic. (Blue)

(b) Diarrhea and ruffled feathers.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Lesions of the living animal (lameness and diamond).

(2) Necropsy:

(a) Acute Form: Have swollen red lymph nodes.

(b) Chronic Form: Have a vegetative endocarditis.

(3) Culture fluid from joints that show lameness. (Use gelatin stab.)

(a) Beadlike colonies along line of stab, which coalesce to form a spike. Filaments push out from sides to give the "wash bottle brush" affect.

(b) Stain: Gram positive small slim rod.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Animal erysipelas is occasionally transmitted to man, producing variable skin lesions and abscesses.

(2) Septicemia in man is rare.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Through skin abrasions by contact and rarely by ingestion.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around, higher in late winter months and early spring months.

33. STRONGYLOIDIASIS (VISCERAL LARVAE MIGRANS or ANIMAL ASCARIASIS).

Same as number 4, above.

34. TAENIASIS.

a. Etiological Agents or Primary Etiological Agents:

- (1) Taenia saginata.
- (2) Taenia solium.
- (3) Dipylidium caninum.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

- (1) Cattle.
- (2) Swine.
- (3) Dogs.
- (4) Cats.
- (5) Rats.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Usually no apparent infection in living animals except proglottids may be seen in the feces.

(2) Cysts may be evident in the carcass.

(a) Beef Tapeworm: White or grey cysts in the skeletal or in the cardiac muscle.

(b) **Pork Tapeworm:** See cysts usually in muscles of the neck, cheek, shoulder, and tongue.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) See cysts in meat.

(2) Can section the involved area and see scolex.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Taeniasis is manifested in two forms:

(a) The beef and pork tapeworm is a benign intestinal infection.

(b) Cysticercosis is a severe somatic disease of many different tissues arising from the localization of the pork tapeworm larvae.

(2) The dog, cat, and rat tapeworms constitute accidental infections in man.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Ingestion.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

35. TETANUS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Clostridium tetani

b. Common Animal Hosts: Soil and intestines of wild and domestic animals.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Horses are more susceptible, followed by sheep, cattle, swine, and dogs.

(2) Usual Signs:

(a) Clonic or tetanic spasms of the muscles. Many times the face muscles are involved to cause "lockjaw."

(b) The third eyelid may be visible more than usual.

(c) Horses have the "sawhorse" attitude.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Signs.

(2) Can culture wound area with a deep gelatine stab (wash brush growth) and thioglycollate broth.

(3) Stain with Gram-stain - find young Gram positive rods with terminal spores.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An acute disease produced by a powerful toxin, characterized by painful muscular contractions.

(2) Fatality is highest in infants. Averages about 35 percent in older individuals.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:

(1) Skin abrasion.

(2) Piercing wounds.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

36. TOXOPLASMOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Toxoplasma gondii

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Dogs.

- (2) Cats.
- (3) Cattle.
- (4) Sheep.
- (5) Swine.
- (6) Rodents.
- (7) Birds.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Dogs and Cats:

- (a) Emaciation and lymph node enlargement.
- (b) Tender abdomen.
- (c) Dyspnea and may have a bloody diarrhea and nervous signs.

(2) Cattle and Sheep:

- (a) Muscular tremors.
- (b) Depression.
- (c) Central nervous signs.
- (d) Coughing.
- (e) Sneezing.
- (f) Nasal discharge.

(3) Swine:

- (a) Cough.
- (b) Incoordination.

(c) Muscle tremors.

(d) May have lymph node enlargement.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) Lesions of focal necrosis in liver, pneumonia, enlarged lymph nodes.

(2) Collect serum samples and inoculate mice intraperitoneally and intracerebrally.

(a) Isolate organisms from exudate in body cavity.

(b) Smear exudate and stain with Giemsa: Organisms are crescent, or are shaped with one end pointed and one end rounded.

e. Human Effects:

(1) A protozoan infection which may be acquired prenatally from the mother or any time postnatally.

(2) Prenatal infection may lead to death or to chorioretinitis, hydrocephalus, or convulsions.

(3) Jaundice, rash, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and yellowish spinal fluids are also seen.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Method uncertain.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

37. TRICHINOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Trichinella spiralis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Hogs.

(2) Rats.

(3) Bears.

(4) Dogs.

(5) Cats.

c. Signs in Animals: Swine usually carry infection without any signs. If a heavy infestation is present, they may have diarrhea, muscular pain, fever, or edema.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

(1) History of animal ingesting raw meat.

(2) Signs if present.

(3) Find the cysts in the muscle tissue of the tongue, diaphragm, pectoral and intercostal muscles.

e. Human Effects:

(1) An infection due to the larvae of T. spiralis.

(2) All organs may be invaded.

(3) Signs are sudden edema and pain around the eyes followed by varying symptoms.

(4) Death is usually due to myocardial failure.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Insufficiently cooked pork.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

38. TUBERCULOSIS.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Mycobacterium spp.

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Cows.

- (2) Hogs.
- (3) Dogs.
- (4) Goats.
- (5) Cats.
- (6) Horses.
- (7) Avians.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) No real record of avian TB. infecting man; however, it can cause widespread destructive tuberculosis in swine and sheep.

(2) The organism of cattle tuberculosis is capable of infecting a diversity of species such as swine, cats, dogs, canaries, parrots, and humans.

(3) The human type of the tubercle bacillus is capable of inducing tuberculosis in cattle, swine, dogs, and parrots.

(4) There may be no signs; however, as the disease develops, the following signs may occur: weakness, anorexia, become thin, low grade fever, and cough.

d. Field Diagnosis in Animals:

- (1) Intradermal tuberculin test.
- (2) Find lesions on necropsy.
- (3) Smear, stain, and find acid-fast bacteria.

e. Human Effects:

(1) Pulmonary: May go unnoticed to symptoms of cough, fatigue, fever, weight loss, hoarseness, chest pain and hemoptysis, and physical signs of dullness and rales may occur, especially in advanced cases.

(2) Extrapulmonary:

(a) The system involved determines the symptoms so they may go unnoticed clinically, depending on the severity of the involved area.

(b) The organ or system involved dictates the symptoms.

(c) Extrapulmonary tuberculosis is usually a result of hematogenous dissemination of tubercle bacilli during the primary phase, as miliary tuberculosis, tuberculosis of bones and joints, central nervous system (tuberculous meningitis), lymphatic glands, and kidneys; or as a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis involving intestines or larynx.

f. Usual Method of Spread to Man: Bovine tuberculosis is transmitted by ingestion of meat and unpasteurized milk or dairy products from tuberculous cows, by air-borne infection in barns, and by handling contaminated animal products.

g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

39. TULAREMIA.

a. Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:

Pasterella tularensis

b. Common Animal Hosts:

(1) Rabbits.

(2) Other Animals and Wild Birds.

c. Signs in Animals:

(1) Produces a fatal septicemia in rodents, particularly in rabbits.

(2) The lesions of the disease are most predominant in the liver where numerous areas of focal necrosis are observed. Similar lesions are also found in the spleen, lungs, and bone marrow in some cases.

d. **Field Diagnosis in Animals:** Animal inoculation and cultural examination. Difficult for field diagnosis.

e. **Human Effects:**

(1) The ulceroglandular type is characterized by the formation of a papule in the skin which develops into an ulcer and is accompanied by enlargement of the regional lymph nodes.

(2) The oculoglandular type is typified by a conjunctivitis accompanied by the enlargement of the regional lymph glands.

(3) The glandular type is not accompanied by skin or eye lesions, but presents enlargement of skeletal lymph glands.

(4) The typhoid type is characterized by a high temperature and evidently represents the septicemic or bacteremic stage of the disease.

(5) The pneumonic type is often an extension of any of the above types and represents the localization of the organism in the lungs. This type is the most fatal.

f. **Usual Method of Spread to Man:**

(1) Through skin abrasions.

(2) Tick or flea bite.

g. **Seasonal Prevalence:** Year around.

40. FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

a. **Etiological Agent or Primary Etiological Agent:** (Virus)

b. **Common Animal Hosts:** Cow and other cloven-footed animals.

c. **Signs in Animals:** Characterized by the formation of vesicular lesions in the mouth, on the muzzle, in the interdigital space and coronary band of the feet, on the udder and teats of cows, and the snout of swine. The virus may also infect the parenchyma of the mammary gland resulting in complete loss of function.

- d. Field Diagnosis in Animals: Observation of signs.
- e. Human Effects: Symptoms similar to those in animals; however, disease rarely infects man.
- f. Usual Method of Spread to Man:
 - (1) By contact.
 - (2) Through skin.
- g. Seasonal Prevalence: Year around.

PART II

Mark a (+) if disease is prevalent in area and a (-) if it is not prevalent in area. Pluses may range from 1 to 4, depending on the severity.
Aşağıdaki hastalıklardan muntikanızda görülenlerin karşısına (+), görülmeyenlere (-) işareti koyunuz. Hastalığın yayılma derecesine göre (+) işaretleri 1 ilâ 4 arası değişebilir.

Name of Town DISEASES OF ANIMAL ORIGIN OR COMMON TO MAN AND ANIMALS IN THE UNITED STATES

ALSO PREVAILING DISEASES IN TURKEY

BİRLEŞİK AMERİKADAKİ, MENŞEİ HAYVAN OLAN VEYA İNSAN VE HAYVANLARA ARIZ OLAN HASTALIKLAR VE TÜRKİYEDE BULUNAN HASTALIKLAR

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey
Hastalık Âmili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	(Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti

1. Actinomyces bovis Primarily a disease of cattle, swine, horses, and other animals. Occasionally produces disease in man.

Actinomycosis

Besli sığırlara, domuzlara, atlara ve diğer hayvanlara ârız olan bir hastalık. Bazen insanlarda görülür.

2. Ancylostoma braziliense

Ancylostomiasis

(Ankilostom)

Hookworm disease found only in dogs and cats. Causes dermatitis in man, especially children. Larva migrate beneath the skin. They seldom if ever mature in man.

İnsanlarda ve bilhassa çocuklarda derma iltihabına sebebiyet verir. Sırfeler derinin altına geçer. Kâhillerde nadiren iltihap yapar.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Ânıllı ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

3. <u>Bacillus anthracis</u>	Primarily a disease of cattle Sporadic cases occur among in enzootic areas. Vaccination is an effective control measure.	farmers and veterinarians in enzootic areas. Industrial anthrax more frequent in certain industries handling hair, wool, and hides.	
Anthrax	Hayvan yetiştiren bölgelerde bilhassa sığırlarda bulunur. Aşı müessir bir kontrol vasıtasıdır.	Hayvan yetiştiren bölgelerde çiftçiler ve veterinerler arasında Sporadik vak'alar görülür. Endüstriyel şarbon ise muayyen endüstri bölgelerinde yün, hayvan kılı ve hayvan derisiyle iştilgal edenler arasında daha sık görülür.	
(Şarbon)			

4. <u>Strongyloides stercoralis</u>	Roundworms common in young dogs, cats, and related species. Some other species of animal roundworms may also produce this infection.	Blind migration of animal roundworm larvae cause damage to various internal organs. Larva seldom if ever mature in man.	
Animal Ascariasis	Genç köpeklerde, kedilerde ve alâkalı türlerde bulunan yuvarlak solucan hastalığı. Hayvanlarda bulunan başı diğer tür yuvarlak solucanlar da bu enfeksiyona sebebiyet verebilirler.	Solucan sırfesinin vücudunda girmesi dahili organlarda çeşitli zararlara sebebiyet verir. Sırf kâhillerde nadiren enfeksiyon yapar.	
Visceral Larvae			
Migrans			
(Askarid)			

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Miklinse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
5. <u>Blastomyces dermatitidis</u> Blastomycosis	Sporadic cases are being found in dogs. A few horse cases have been diagnosed. Köpeklerde sporadik vak'alara rastlanmaktadır. Hastalık birkaç atta da teşhis edilmiştir.	An uncommon cutaneous or systemic disease. Nadir görülen deri veya sistem hastalığı.	
6. <u>Brucella abortus</u> <u>Brucella suis</u> <u>Brucella melitensis</u> Brucellosis (Brüşelloz) (Bang)	Formerly a common disease of cattle. Still remains a problem in swine. Sporadic among goats, sheep, and horses in the U. S. Evvelce sığırlarda çok bulunan bir hastalıktı. Domuzlarda el'an bir problem teşkil etmektedir. Amerikada keçi, koyun ve atlar arasında sporadik olarak rastlanmaktadır.	A general infection that may localize in any organ of the body. Disease may last for days, months, or even occasionally for several years. İnsan vücudunun herhangi bir organında genel bir enfeksiyon yapabilir. Hastalık bazan günlerle veya aylarla devam edebilir. Senelerle devam ettiği nadirdir.	
7. <u>(Virus)</u> Cat Scratch Fever (Kedi tırmağı hastalığı)	No recognizable lesions. Zararı bilinmiyor.	Benign infection with some cases having furuncles and lymph node enlargement. Fatal meningoencephalitis has occurred. Vahim olmayan enfeksiyonlar bazı vak'alarda çabanelara ve lenfa genişlemesine sebebiyet vermiştir. Vahim menenjit vak'aları da zuhur etmiştir.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mmkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmilî ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	
8. <u>Coccidioides immitis</u> Coccidioidomycosis	A common infection of dogs, cattle, sheep, and rodents. Frequently becomes generalized in dogs. Köpek, siğır, koyun ve farelerde çok rastlanan bir enfeksiyon. Umumiyetle köpeklerde yayılmış durumda.	Primary infection may be asymptomatic or resemble influenza-like disease. A few cases progress to the fatal disseminated form of disease. Başlangıçtaki enfeksiyon hastalık ârazı göstermeyebilir veya gribe benzer bir hastalık yapar. Bazı vak'alarda hastalık bütün vücuda yayılabilir ve öldürücü olabilir.	
9. <u>Cryptococcus neoformans</u> Cryptococcosis	Causes mastitis occasionally in cattle. Dogs and cats are susceptible but rarely have disease. Arada bir ineklerde meme iltihabı yapar. Kediler ve köpekler de müstaittir. Fakat pek ender hastalanırlar.	Chronic meningitis which is almost always fatal. Also produces an acne-like skin lesion, subcutaneous tumors, pulmonary lesions, or generalized infection affecting various organs. Kronik menenjitte sebebiyet verebilir ki bu da öldürücü olabilir. Aynı zamanda sivrilceli deri hastalığı (Akne) gibi bir arıza veya deri altı tırmörü, akciğerlerde arıza veya muhtelif organlara tesir eden genel enfeksiyon yapabilir.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız.) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
10. <u>Diphylobothrium latum</u> Diphylobothriasis Fish Tapeworm	Intestinal infection of various fish-eating animals including dogs, cats, and bears. Köpek, kedi ve ayı dahil balık yiyen muhtelif hayvanların bağırsak enfeksiyonu.	The intestinal worm seldom produces any symptoms although some individuals with massive infection develop severe Bağırsak solucanı nadir âraz yapar. Kalın enfeksiyonun fazla miktarlarında şiddetli kısırlılık (Asteri) götürür.	
11. <u>Balantidium coli</u> Dysentery (parasitic) Balantidiasis (Dizanteri)	Common infection of swine. Various animals have host specific species. The human type has been found only in swine. Domuzlara ârız olan bir enfeksiyon. Muhtelif hayvanlarda kendilerine has türler görülmüştür. İnsan tipi olanı yalnız domuzlarda bulunmuştur.	These diseases cause diarrhea in man of varying severity and ulceration. İnsanlarda muhtelif ishal sebebiiyet ve bazen cehaletli yaparlar.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
12. <u>Shigella spp.</u> Dysentery (bacillary) Shigellosis (Basil Dizanteri)	Frequent in monkeys. Has been reported in dogs. Maymunlarda çok olur. Köpeklerde de görülmüştür.	A diarrhea that ranges from mild infection with transient diarrhea to severe bloody diarrhea. Hafif enfeksiyonlu geçici ishal ile şiddetli kanlı ishal arası değişik şekillerde tezahür edebilir.	
13. <u>Echinococcus granulosus</u> Echinococcosis Tiny Dog Tapeworm	The larval forms are found in various animals including ruminants and swine. The adult tapeworms are found in carnivores, e.g., dogs, wolves, coyotes, and foxes. Sürfevi şekilleri geniş getiren hayvanlar ve domuzlar dahil miteaddit hayvanlarda bulunmuştur. Kâhil şeritler köpeklerde, kurtlarda, çakallarda ve tilkilerde bulunur.	Hydatid cysts develop in various tissues due to the developing larvae of the tapeworm. Liver and lungs are most frequently involved. Şerit sürfelerinin büyümesi dolayısıyla muhtelif nesiçlerde hidatit keseler meydana gelir. Karaciğer ve akciğer daha ziyade maruzdur.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikünse her ay görülen vak'aları yasınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	
14. (Virus)	Common infection among wild and domestic birds.	Causes encephalitis of varying intensity in man.	
Encephalitis	Horses and mules frequently develop disease.	The Eastern type causes the greatest mortality.	
(Ansefalit)	Ehlî ve yabânî kuşlarda rastlanan bir enfeksiyon.	İnsanlarda da değişik derecelerde ansefalite sebep olur. Şark tipi en fazla ölüme sebebiyet verir.	
(Beyin iltihabı)	Atlar ve katırlarda da sık sık rastlanır.		
15. Food Poisoning and Infections (Gıda zehirlenmesi ve enfeksiyonları)			
a. <u>Staphylococcus aureus</u>	Cattle are commonly infected and frequently develop acute mastitis. Enterotoxins in the latter instance may be formed in the milk. In fowl, infection occurs as an acute septicemia or chronic arthritis or synovitis - more frequent in turkeys than in chickens.	A poisoning of abrupt and sometimes violent onset. Poisonings due to milk are rare.	
Staphylococcus	Ünvanıyla inekler tutulur ve ekseriya şiddetli meme	Anl ve bazan şiddetli zehirlenme. Sütten zehirlenme pek nadir olur.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız)
Hastalık Ânıllı ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti

a. Staphylococcus
(Cont'd)

iltihabı (Mastitis)
olurlar. Meme iltiha-
bında enterotoksinler sütte
teşekkül edebilir. Kimes
hayvanlarında enfeksiyon
şiddetli septisemi veya
kronik artiritis (Mafsal
iltihabı) veya sinovit
olarak tezahür eder.
Tavuklardan ziyade
hindilerde daha sık olur.

b. Clostridium
botulinum

Botulism

A common inhabitant of the
intestinal tract of animals.
When toxins are ingested,
it produces fatal poisoning
similar to the condition in
man. Known as "limber
neck" in chickens and
forage poisoning in horses.
Hayvanların bağırsak
nahiyesinde bulunur.
Toksinler mide yoluyla
vücuda girince insanlarda
olduğu gibi ölüme
neticelenebilecek
zehirlenmeler yapılabilir.
Tavuk ve atlarda yem
zehirlenmesi olarak tanınır.

A highly fatal afebrile poison-
ing. Symptoms develop
according to the amount of
toxin ingested.
Yüksek derecede öldürücü, a-
steşsiz bir zehirlenme. Araz
mide yoluyla giren toksine
göre gelişir.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikdûse her ay görülen vak'aları yasinız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyetli
Hastalık Âmilî ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

c. Salmonella spp.

Salmonella
Infections

Common disease of animals especially in poultry and swine. Severe infections are often fatal in newborn animals. Some animals become chronic carriers and shed the organism indefinitely. Edilhassa kimes hayvanları ve domuzlara ârız olan bir hastalık. Şiddetli enfeksiyonlar bilhassa yeni doğan hayvanlarda ekseriya öldürücü olur. Bazı hayvanlar kronik portör olurlar ve organizmayı belirsiz müddet etrafa saçarlar.

16. Malleomyces mallei
or Actinobacillus
mallei

Glanders

(Ruam)

Disease ranges from a severe generalized entity to inapparent infection. Hastalık bazen her tarafı kaplar bazen da gizli enfeksiyon şeklinde olur.

A highly communicable disease of horses, mules, and donkeys. Two clinical forms occur, a skin infection and a generalized disease. Atlara, katırlara ve morkaplara ait çok bulaşıcı bir hastalık. İki klinikman şekli görülür. Birisi deri enfeksiyonu diğeri genel hastalık.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Miklinse her ay görülen vak'aları yasınıs) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmılı ve Hastalık			
17. <u>Malleomyces pseudomallei</u>	Frequent in rats, but may affect other animals including horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and dogs.	A severe generalized infection that is often fatal. Characterized by granulomas in the lungs and other organs.	
Pseudo Glanders			
Melioidosis			
(Yalancı Ruam)	Farelerde çok rastlanır, fakat at, katır, sığır, koyun ve köpekler dahil diğer hayvanlarda da görülür.	Ekseriya ölümi intac eden şiddetli genel enfeksiyon. Akciğerlerde ve diğer organlarda Granuloma yapar.	
18. <u>Histoplasma capsulatum</u>	Common in animals in the endemic areas. Not thought to be transmissible from animals to man.	Most infections are asymptomatic. A generalized fatal form of disease is rare.	
Histoplasmosis	Endemik bölgelerdeki hayvanlarda görülür. Hayvanlardan insanlara geçtiği zannedilmiyor.	Birçok enfeksiyonlar âraz göstermez. Öldürücü şekli pek nadirdir.	
19. <u>Leptospira spp.</u>	An acute generalized infection often causing abortion. Common among cattle, swine, dogs, and rodents. Wild animals are frequently infected with many different types.	An acute systemic infection with meningeal signs in severe cases. Jaundice, renal insufficiency and hemolytic anemia appear in terminal cases.	
Leptospirosis			
(Leptospirit)			

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Miklinse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
19. Leptospirosis (Cont'd)	Esereya yavru düğümeye sebebiyet veren şiddetli genel enfeksiyon. Umumiyetle sığır, domuz, köpek ve farelerde bulunur. Vahşi hayvanlar bu bakterinin muhtelif tipleriyle sık sık hastalanırlar.	Hastalığın en son safhasında sarılık, böbrek kîfayetsizliği ve hemolitik anemi görülür.	
20. (Virus) Lymphocytic choriomeningitis	Widespread dissemination among house mice which are considered the reservoir. Swine, dogs, monkeys, and Guinea pigs are occasion- ally infected. Ev fareleri arasında çok yayılmıştır ve farelerin rezervuar oldukları sannedilmektedir. Domuz, köpek, maymun ve kobaylar da arada bir tutulurlar.	A disease of varying symptomatology ranging from influenza-like attacks to meningitis. Disease is seldom fatal. Influenza ile menenjit arası değişik âraz gösteren bir hastalık. Nadiren öldürücüdür.	
21. <u>Candidia albicans</u> or <u>Monilia albicans</u> Moniliasis	Common disease of domes- tic fowl and young animals, characterized by lesions in the mouth, esophagus, and crop of birds and mucous membranes of other animals. Ehli kimes hayvanlarının ve	Lesions are common to the mucous membranes, but may also appear on the skin. Gısaî muhatfeye olan zararlardan başka deriye de zararlar yapabilir.	

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikünse her ay görülen vak'aları yasınıs) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
23. Plague (Cont'd)	arada bir öldürücü olan bir hastalık. Farelerden gayri hayvanlar bu hastalığa nadiren tutulurlar.	karakterize edilen çok ciddi bir hastalık: Bubonik (hıyarıklı Veba), Pnömonik (Akciğer Vebası) ve Septisemik. Son iki şekli ekseriya öldürücüdür. Bubonik tipi vak'aların %25 ilâ %50 si öldürücüdür.	
24. <u>Miyagawanella psittachii</u> <u>Miyagawanella ornithasis</u> Psittacosis Ornithosis (Papağan hastalığı)	A common generalized viremia of pigeons, psittacine birds, and some wild birds. Occasionally other pet birds are infected. The virus is widespread among domestic poultry, especially turkeys. Ölümcül, papağan familyası ve bazı yabani kuşlarda görülen bir virüs. Arada bir diğer ev kuşları da yakalanır. Virüs ehli kimes hayvanları ve bilhassa hindiler arasında çok yayılmıştır.	A pneumonitis of varying intensity. The fatality rate has fallen from 15 to 40 percent to less than 1 percent with the advent of the broad spectrum antibiotics. Değişik derecelerde zühreden akciğer iltihabı. Antibiyotiklerin inkişafıyla ölüm nispeti %15 ilâ %40 tan %1 e düşmüştür.	
25. (Virus) Bedsonia Infections	Closely related viruses of psittacosis group produce pneumonitis in cats and goats, encephalitis in cattle,		

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikadınse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız)
Hastalık Âmilî ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti

25. Bedsonia Infections (Cont'd)	abortion in sheep, and less specific infections in opossums and squirrels. Papağan familyası grubuyla çok alışkali bir virüs. Kedi ve köpeklerde akciğer iltihabı, sığırlarda ensefalit, koyunlarda yavru düşürme, torbalı hayvanlarda (Opossum) ve sincaplarda daha az miktarla üsel bir enfek- siyona sebebiyet verir.		
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26. Coxiella burnetii or
Rickettsia burnetii

Q-Fever

(Q-Humması)

Widespread among cattle, sheep, and goats. Does not produce any recognizable clinical signs, although animals may be carriers. Sığır, koyun ve keçiler arasında çok yayılmış durumda. Hayvanlar mikrop taşıdığı halde belirli klinikman emare göstermeyebe-
lirler.

A mild generalized disease characterized by sudden onset, headache, weakness, pneumonitis most common symptoms. Young people seldom have any complications.

Âlî hastalanma, baş ağrısı, zâfiyet ve akciğer iltihabı yaymasıyla karakterize edilen bir hastalık. Gençler nadiren tutulurlar.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmilî ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

27. (Virus)

Rabies

(Kuduz)

An acute disease of the central nervous system which is nearly always fatal. It affects all warm-blooded animals.
Daima öldürücü olabilen merkezi sinir sistemine ait şiddetli bir hastalık. Sıcak kanlı bütün hayvanlara bulaşır.

An invariably fatal acute encephalitis.
Daima öldürücü şiddetli الدماغ iltihabı.

28. Rickettsia akari

Rickettsial Pox

(Rickettsiya çiçeği)

House mice are recognized as the reservoir. Disease is a benign infection in mice. varicelliform rash. Ev fareleri rezervuar olarak ve Variselli lekeleriyle farelerde hafif bir enfeksiyondur.

A mild to severe infection characterized by a varicelliform rash. Orta ve yüksek arası değişen ve Variselli lekeleriyle karakterize edilen bir hastalık.

29. Dermatitis

Mikrosporium

Trikofiton

Ringworm

(Dermatitis-

Mikrosporium

Trikofiton)

Various species of Microporum and Trichophyton affect cats, dogs, and other small animals. Trichophyton infections are common among cattle and horses. Lesions vary from small papule to extensive denuded areas.

Disease affects hair causing it to fall out and leave bald areas. Occasionally suppurative lesions develop. Hastalık dolayısıyla kıl ve saçlar dökülüp keş yerler bırakır. Arada bir cerahat hasıl eden zararlar da yapar.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikadise her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

29. Ringworm
(Cont'd)

Mikrosporum ve Trikofiton'un muhtelif türleri kedi, köpek ve diğer küçük hayvanlara tesir eder. Trikofiton enfeksiyonları sığır ve atlar arasında daha çok görülür. Küçük kabarcıklar veya geniş çaplı yerler şeklinde sarırlar yapar.

30. Sporotrichichum
schenki

Sporotrichosis

Common infection of horses, mules, dogs, cats, and rats, characterized by nodules and ulcers of the skin and sometimes internal organs. Atlar, katırlar, köpekler, kediler ve farelerde rastlanan deride ve bazen de iç organlarda meydana getirdiği yumru ve çabırlarla karakterize edilen bir enfeksiyon.

A localized fungus infection of the skin which begins as a nodule and progresses to an ulcer. Lymphatics draining the area become firm and cordlike with nodules that soften and ulcerate. Disseminated forms also occur. Yumru halinde başlayıp çabırlara çeviren mevzii fongüs enfeksiyon. Enfeksiyonun bulunduğu kısımdaki lenfalar husule gelen yumrular dolayısıyla sertleşir ve bu yumrular yumşayarak çabırlara inkişaf eder. Hastalığın muhtelif kısımlara yayılan şekilleri de clabılır.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikrop her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âfâkı ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

31. Streptococcus spp.

Streptococcus
(Sore Throat)

(Anjin)

Group A sporadically causes mastitis in milk cattle. Otherwise Groups B, C, D, and E are the common types found in animals.

A grubu süt veren ineklerde sporadik olarak meme iltihabına sebebiyet. B, C, D ve E grupları hayvanlarda her zaman görülen tiplerdir.

Group A hemolytic Streptococci cause a wide variety of diseases according to the portal of entry and tissue localization. Groups B, C, D, and E seldom produce disease in man.

A grubu yani hemolitik Streptokokki vücuda girdiği kısma ve dokunun durumuna göre geniş mikyasta değişik hastalıklara sebebiyet verebilir. B, C, D ve E grupları insanlarda nadiren hastalık yapar.

32. Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae

Erysipelas

(Yılancık)

Erysipelas in animals, mainly swine, is caused by Erysipelothrix rhusiopathiae. Varies from a mild skin disease to a fatal acute septicemia. Vegetative endocarditis is a pathognomonic lesion in swine.

Erysipelothrix Rhusiopathiae hayvanlarda ve bilhassa domuzlarda yılancık yapar.

Animal erysipelas is occasionally transmitted to man producing variable skin lesions and abscesses. Septicemia in man is rare. Hayvan yılancığı arada bir insanlara geçer ve deri ârizaları ile abselere sebebiyet verir. İnsanlarda septicemi pek nadir görülür.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız)
Hastalık Âmilî ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
32. Erysipelas (Cont'd)	Hafif deri hastalığı ile giddetli septisemi arası tehavvül eder. Vejetatif Endokarditis domuzlarda meydana gelen patogonomonik bir ârızadır.		
33. <u>Strongyloides</u> <u>stercoralis</u>	Same as number 4, above.	Same as number 4, above.	
Strongyloidiasis			
Same as number 4 above.			
34. <u>Taenia saginata</u> <u>Taenia solium</u> <u>Dipylidium caninum</u>	Beef and pork tapeworms form cysticerci in flesh of their hosts. Other species are found in the intestines of dogs, cats, and rats. Sığır ve domuzlarda et içerisinde kist yapan şerit solucanlar. Diğer türleri köpek, kedi ve farelerin bağırsaklarında bulunur.	Taeniasis is manifested in 2 forms: the beef and pork tapeworm is a benign intes- tinal infection, while cysticercosis is a severe somatic disease of many different tissues arising from the localization of the pork tapeworm larvae. The dog, cat, and rat tapeworms constitute accidental infec- tions in man.	
Taeniasis (Tenye)			Tenye iki şekilde zuhur eder: Birincisi, bağırsaklarda

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

34. Taeniasis
(Cont'd)

meydana gelen ve hafif olan
siğir ve domuz tenyesi.
İkincisi, domuz tenye
lârvasının çeşitli dokularda
bulunması dolayısıyla kist
meydana getiren şiddetli
vücut tenyesi. Köpek, kedi
ve fare tenyeleri insanlarda
tesadifi enfeksiyonlar yapar.

35. Clostridium tetani

Tetanus

(Tetanoz)

Normal inhabitant of the
intestinal tract of animals.
Infection in all animals is a
result of wound infection or
of the umbilicus at birth.
Horses are most suscept-
ible, dogs the least, birds
are not.
Hayvanların bağırsak
sisteminde normal olarak
bulunur. Bitin hayvanlardaki
enfeksiyon bir yara enfek-
siyonu veya doğuştan göbeğin
enfeksiyonu neticesidir.
Atlar çok müstait, köpekler
en az müstait olup kuşlar
hiç müstait değildir.

An acute disease produced
by toxin, characterized by
painful muscle contractions.
Fatality is highest in
infants, averages about 35
percent in old individuals.
Toksinlerin sebebiyet verdiği
şiddetli bir hastalık.
İstirap verici adale
kasılmasıyla karakterize
edilir. Ölüm nispeti ço-
cuklarda en fazla ve
yaşlılarda ortalama % 35 tir.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Miklinse her ay görülen vak'aları yasınıs) Türkiyedeki Mevcadiyeti
Hastalık Aııllı ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

36. Toxoplasma gondii

Toxoplasmosis

Rodents, dogs, cats, swine, cattle, sheep, goats, and other mammals and birds are susceptible. Clinical disease is frequently seen in dogs, characterized by weakness, emaciation, cough, fever, paralysis, skin rash, abortion, myocarditis, and encephalitis. Cattle, swine, sheep, and chickens also have similar signs. Fareler, köpekler, kediler, domuzlar, sığırlar, koyunlar, keçiler ve diğer memelilerle kuşlar mistaittir. Klinikman şekli ekseriya köpeklerde görülür ve dermansızlık, sayıflama, öksürme, ateş, felç, deri kızarması, yavru dişirme, mayokardit ve ensefalit ile karakterize edilir. Sığır, domuz, koyun ve tavuklarda da aynı ârasları gösterir.

A protozoan infection which may be acquired prenatally from the mother or any time postnatally. Prenatal infection may lead to death or to chorioretinitis, hydrocephalus, or convulsions. Jaundice, rash, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, and yellowish spinal fluids are also seen. Doğuştan evvel veya sonra olabilen protozan bir enfeksiyon. Doğuştan evvel husule gelen enfeksiyon ölümüne veya koriyonit veya hidrosefale sebebiyet verebilir. Sarılık, deri kızarması, hepatomegal, splenomegal ve sarı belkemiği suyu da görülen vak'alaradır.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Amili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

37. Trichinella spiralis

Trichinosis

(Trişinoz)

Swine acquire the infection with few clinical signs. Likewise other omnivorous and carnivorous animals acquire infection that is seldom clinically manifested.

Domuzlarda enfeksiyon birkaç klinikman ârazla görülür. Aynı şekilde et yiyen ve hem et hem de ot yiyen hayvanlar hastalığa tutulurlar. Fakat klinikman âraz nadiren görülür.

An infection due to the larvae of *T. spiralis*. All organs may be invaded. Signs are sudden, edema and pain around the eyes followed by varying symptoms. Death is usually due to myocardial failure.

Spiral trişin lârvasından meydana gelen enfeksiyon. Bütün organlara yayılabilir. Ârazları göz etrafında âni ödeme toplanması ve ağrı yapması ve akabinde değişik ârazlar. Ölüm ekseriya kalp adale kifayetsizliğinden olur.

38. Mycobacterium spp.

Tuberculosis (Verem)

a. Bovine

(Sığır tipi)

Bovine type disease.
Sığır tipi hastalık.

Human health problem.
İnsanlar için sağlık problemi.

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mümkünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyeti
Hastalık Âmili ve Hastalık	Hayvanlara Tesiri	İnsanlara Tesiri	

38. Tuberculosis
(Verem)
Cont'd)

b. Avian

Avian type disease.
Kuş tipi hastalık.

Man quite resistant.
Seldom diseased.

İnsanlar bu hastalığa karşı
mukavim olup nadiren
hastalanırlar.

c. Human

(İnsan tipi)

Can produce clinical
disease in swine, dogs,
and cats.

Major health problem.
Büyük sağlık problemi.

Domuz, köpek ve kedilerde
klinikman hastalık
yapabilir.

39. Pasterella tularensis

Tularemia

Widespread primarily
vector borne infection
among rabbits, water rats,
beavers, and rodents in
some areas. Also causes
disease in sheep, swine,
cats, dogs, and birds.
Foxes, skunks, coyotes,
deer, and snakes have also
been found infected.
Tavşanlar, su sıçanları,
Infectious disease with
sudden onset; chills, fever
and prostration, lymph
nodes enlarged, tender and
suppurate. Fatalities rare
with the use of antibiotics.
Aniden gelişen enfeksiyonlu
hastalık; üşime nöbeti, ateş
ve dermansızlık yapar,
lenfotiklerin inkışaıyla

Disease Agent & Disease	Animal Effects	Human Effects	Prevalence in Turkey (Mikünse her ay görülen vak'aları yazınız) Türkiyedeki Mevcudiyetl
39. Tularemia (Cont'd)	kunduzlar ve bazı bölgelerde fareler arasında yayılmış bir eklembecak (Arthropada) enfeksiyonu. Koyun, domuz, kedi, köpek ve kuşlar da bu hastalığa tutulabilirler. Tilkî, kokarca, çakal, geylik ve yılanların da hastalandığı görülmüştür.	Ölüm vak'aları çok azal- mıştır.	
40. (Virus) Foot & Mouth Disease (Şap)	Infects all cloven-hoofed animals and occasionally other animals. Character- ized by formation of vesicu- lar lesions in mouth, on muzzle, in interdigital space and coronary band of the feet, on udder and teats of cows, and the snout of swine. Çatal tırnaklı bitum hayvanlara ve arada bir diğer hayvanlara buladır. Atada, burunda, tırnak arasında ve tırnak üzeri koroner nahiyesinde, ineklerde nase ve nase uçlarında, domuzlarda bu- runda vesiküller yapmasıyla karakterise edilir.	Rarely infects man. İnsanlara nadiren buladır.	

PART III

TABLE I

**COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OF MAJOR PUBLIC HEALTH
SIGNIFICANCE WHICH MAY BE TRANSMITTED
FROM ANIMALS TO MAN**

1. Actinomycosis
2. Anthrax
3. Brucellosis
4. Echinococcosis (Tiny Dog Tapeworm)
5. Encephalitis Athropod-Borne and Viral (Equine Encephalomyelitis)
6. Food Poisoning and Infections
 - a. Staphylococcus
 - b. Botulism
 - c. Salmonella Infections
7. Histoplasmosis
8. Leptospirosis
9. Lymphocytic Choriomeningitis
10. Plague
11. Psittacosis (Ornithosis)
12. Q-Fever
13. Rabies
14. Rickettsial Pox
15. Ringworm
16. Streptococcus (Sore Throat)
17. Tetanus
18. Trichinosis
19. Tuberculosis
20. Tularemia

TABLE II

**DISEASES OF MINOR PUBLIC HEALTH SIGNIFICANCE
TRANSMITTED FROM ANIMALS TO MAN**

1. **Ancylostomiasis (Creeping Eruption)**
2. **Animal Ascariasis (Visceral Larvae Migrants)**
3. **Blastomycosis**
4. **Cat Scratch Fever**
5. **Coccidiomycosis**
6. **Cryptococcosis**
7. **Diphyllobothriasis (Fish Tapeworm)**
8. **Dysentery (Parasitic) Balantidiasis**
9. **Dysentery (Bacillary) Shigellosis**
10. **Glanders**
11. **Pseudoglanders**
12. **Moniliasis**
13. **Norcardiosis**
14. **Bedsonia Infection**
15. **Sporotrichosis**
16. **Erysipelas**
17. **Taeniasis**
18. **Toxoplasmosis**
19. **Foot and Mouth Disease**

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